

# Taber Free Press

VOL. II, NO. 26

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908

\$1.50 YEARLY

**Drs. Lang & Leech**  
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ACCOUACHEURS  
Consultations: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8  
H. LANG, M.D. West second st. north  
W. LEECH, M.D. 2nd door E Union hotel  
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

**R. P. Wallace, B.C.L.**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public  
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships  
Bank Loans and Insurance

**Dr. William Norwood**  
DENTIST  
Graduate of Chicago College of  
Dental Surgery  
OFFICE: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

**Doric Lodge, No. 31**  
A. F. & A. M., G. R. A.

Meets Tuesday on  
or before the full  
moon in the Masonic  
Hall, Main Street.  
Visiting brethren  
cordially welcome.  
J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.  
A. P. VEALE, Sec'y.

**TABER LODGE**  
No. 25  
Meets every Thursday Evening in  
Douglas Block, Main St., at 8 o'clock.  
Visiting Brethren always welcome.  
H. P. MUNRO, N.G.  
T. BULLOCK, R.S.

**W. BRUSH CRUBB**  
Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident  
Reeves Traction Engines.  
REAL ESTATE

**McLellan & McIntyre**  
GENERAL BLACKSMITHS  
Practical Horseshoers  
Satisfaction Guaranteed  
Opposite Reliance Trading Co.

**TABER**  
**FLOUR & FEED**  
**STORE**

**TRU LETHBRIDGE NEW MILL**  
UNION MADE FLOUR

South Side of Track, opp. Depot  
Public Scales in connection

**BERT SUTTON**  
PROPRIETOR

The following  
**NOTICE**  
has just been received

**SHIELLS**

**FROSTBURY, ARCTIC CHIEF.**  
The beginning of an exceptionally  
long term of terribly severe weather  
just left here and will arrive in your  
district about Dec. 1st. Most  
earnestly advise all residents of  
Taber to get busy at once and have  
a furnace installed in their homes,  
and so be prepared for his howling,  
air-curling, blinding avalanche of  
severity which is now hurrying to  
wards them.

Yours truly,  
W. INTER.

**SHIELLS**  
**ELL**  
**TOVE**  
and  
**Furnaces**

## Fernie Still Needs Aid

### Message to the People of Canada

Fernie, B.C., August 9th.—To the people of Canada.—On behalf of the citizens of the city of Fernie, which was almost totally destroyed by fire one week ago, I venture to make a further appeal for financial assistance. The generous response to our first call for aid has enabled the council and committees to make satisfactory provision for the most urgent needs. The extent of distress which has been caused is only now being revealed, however, and the great work of relief lies ahead of us. The sacrifices of railway companies and the heroism shown by their employees at the time of the fire were responsible for the saving of hundreds of lives, and the fact that five thousand people have since been kept from starvation can be attributed to the bounty of friends, not only in this country but in Spokane and other portions of the United States. Further supplies will be required before long, and in the meantime the money is needed to furnish protection to the population in various ways. Sanitary conditions must be restored; shelter must be provided against the coming of inclement weather; medical supplies must be purchased; and every precaution must be taken to prevent a further break of disease, which at this time is of very great menace. Out of 800 dwellings only 28 remain, which means that about 150 people out of a population of about 6,000 have shelter over their heads while the balance are homeless, without furniture, without clothing, without household utensils, without food, without supplies or resources of any kind. A realization of the actual situation is, we consider, alone necessary to give the outside world a true idea of the pressing need for financial aid. (Signed) W. W. TUTTLE, Mayor.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 5th.—The list prices of the Lumber Association were totally abandoned to-day. The mills were so notified by the secretary of the association, and every millman and lumber seller is now authorized to cut or maintain his own prices to suit himself.

### The Difference

He stood beside the altar,  
And his face was grave and sad;  
She stood beside the altar  
With a smile both sweet and glad.  
But why this awful difference  
Between the man and maid?  
Hail clothes were made to order,  
While his were ready-made.

NO NEED OF THE DIFFERENCE  
WITH YOU—  
When We Make To Order  
FROM \$10.50 UP

**A. Potter & Co**  
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters  
TO MEN WHO KNOW

## Missing P.M. Turns Up O.K.

### Howard O'Connor of Burdett Turns Up in Montana

Howard O'Connor, the postmaster of Burdett, whose mysterious disappearance last March caused so much excitement, has been located. The police have been searching the half of the continent for the man or his remains or some clue, as fears were entertained that he might have met with foul play. He was finally located working for a farmer ten miles across the boundary from the police detachment at Wild Horse. No reason is known for his disappearance as his accounts were all right. O'Connor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and this order was also active in prosecuting the search for the missing man.—Herald.

## Prize Winners At Raymond Tercentenary Postage Stamps

The list of prize-winners in the fields of grain competition in the Raymond district is as follows:—  
List of prize-winners in competition for standing fields of seed wheat:  
Henry Holmes, 1st prize in Red Fife; Thomas Bennett, 2nd prize.  
Wm. A. Reed, 1st prize in Sonora; T. J. O'Brien, 2nd prize.  
L. D. King, 1st prize in Alberta Red; H. S. Allen, 2nd prize.  
For standing field of oats:  
David Powelson, 1st prize in Banner; H. M. Brimhall, 2nd prize.  
For standing fields of barley:  
John Powelson, six-rowed, 1st prize.  
—Lethbridge Herald.

## Canadian Born

We first saw the light in Canada, the land beloved of God;  
We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow and its blood.  
And we, the men of Canada, can face the world and brag  
That we were born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
Few of us have the blood of kings,  
few are of courtly birth,  
But few are vagabonds or rogues of doubtful name and worth.  
And all have one essential that entitles us to brag  
That we were born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
We've yet to make our money; we've yet to make our fame,  
But we have gold and glory in our clean colonial name.  
And every man's a millionaire if he can only brag  
That he was born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
No title and no coronet is half as proudly worn,  
As that which we inherited as men Canadian born;  
We count no man so noble as the one who makes the brag  
That he was born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
The Dutch may have his Holland, the Spaniard have his Spain,  
The Yankee to the south of us must south of us remain.  
For not a man dare lift a hand against the men who brag  
That they were born in Canada beneath the British flag.  
—E. PAULINE JOHNSON.

## The North Bay Treasury

### Looted By Speculation

Tax Collector and Treasurer Said to Have Appropriated Town's Funds

North Bay, Aug. 10th.—There is a deficit of \$28,000 in the town treasury and a warrant has been issued for Wm. Martin, jr., tax collector. His father, Wm. Martin, sr., is town treasurer, and the two have also been in the insurance business and are ticket agents for the C.P.R. Martin, jr., is also a police magistrate. An audit revealed the shortage, but the Martins arranged to turn over some property to protect the town. This has not been done and criminal action was decided on, but Martin, jr., is missing. Legal action will be taken against the father to determine his share of the responsibility. The bonds of both total \$4,000. Cohalt speculation is blamed for the loss.

## Tercentenary Postage Stamps

The tercentenary postage stamps are now on sale. The set is made up of eight stamps and the cost is only 61 cents a set. The half-cent is a dark brown and has the likeness of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The one-cent, which is green, shows the picture of Champlain and Cartier. The two-cent, of the same shade as the regular two-cent stamp, has cuts of the King and Queen. The others have views that are of great historical interest, the five-cent showing the old block-house at Quebec, the seven-cent Woolf and Montcalm; and the ten-cent, which is mauve, shows Quebec as it was in 1760. The fifteen-cent is of a reddish brown and the twenty-cent a sepia. The former has a view of the landing of the early discoverers, while the latter happens series with Cartier's three ships sailing up the St. Lawrence River in 1535.

## Hail Destroys Crops

Granum, Aug. 8th.—A heavy hail-storm passed over to the west of Granum on Friday afternoon and considerable damage has been reported in the path of the storm, which extended over ten miles in length and was fully one mile wide. Everything was completely wiped out and the storm was one of the heaviest ever experienced in this part. A number of the grain fields are reported to have been completely ruined.

## Drop Letter Rate

Ottawa, August 10th.—The Post Office Department have made the following announcement: "Heretofore drop letters posted in cities and other places possessing letter carrier service have been liable to the ordinary drop letter rate of two cents per ounce. In future such letters posted for local delivery will pass at the rate of one cent per ounce. Notice to this effect has been issued by the Post Office Department to the city postmasters."

## Are You From Missouri?

Let us show you how Easy it is to Take Pictures with

**EASTMAN KODAKS**  
ANYBODY CAN KODAK

Catalogue Prices. Fresh stock of supplies always on hand.

## The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

BRICK STORE HOUGH STREET

## Eastern Townships Bank.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 RESERVE, \$1,800,000

57 branches and agencies in Canada. 48 years in operation

General Banking Business Conducted

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Drafts Sold in all parts of the World

Money orders payable in any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) United States, England, Scotland, at following rates

\$5 and under, 03 \$10 to \$30, 10c

\$5 to \$10, 06 \$30 to \$50, 15c

Impossible to lose your money in transmitting it by this method

**Taber Branch, C. E. Moe, Manager**

## "The Pioneer Merchants"

To clear the balance of our Summer Goods, rather than carry them over, we are offering the following Very Special Prices:—

### MEN'S SUMMER HATS

REGULAR 85c. to \$1.50 YOUR CHOICE ... 75c.

DRESS GINGHAMS 15c. YOUR CHOICE ... 10c.

DRESS MUSLINS 15c. YOUR CHOICE ... 10c.

DRESS PRINTS 12c. YOUR CHOICE ... 10c.

## The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

**BINDERS**  
**WAGGONS**  
**TWINE**

**ERVINE & TODD**

**E. C. JONES**

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-Writer, Estimates free  
Agent for the famous Best Vapor Gas Light Co.

## E. N. Harding Co.

Harness, saddles, whips, robes, blankets and everything for your horse. Special attention given to orders of all kinds

SEE OUR STOCK OF  
**LAP ROBES & SUMMER DUSTERS**  
JUST ARRIVED.

### Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and contractors are prepared to furnish plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds and sizes. Address them at the Taber Hotel.

**McKellar & Wildman**  
Builders and Contractors

## At the End of the Lower Level.

By AZILE AIDYL.

Copyrighted, 1903, by Associated Literary Press.

"My heaven!" said old Sinclair as he rose impatiently from the table and reached for his hat. "If only I was strong enough to work it! I'd risk the cave-in, put up a drill there and sink of the lower level and bore through that confounded rock myself, and the timber gang 'd go to!"

The door slammed, and his daughter heard him stride on down the trail leading to the mine.

Heiden did not wonder at the outburst of temper. Her father had sunk his last dollar in this mine, and now with riches—he was confidently believed—made within his grasp the timber gang refused to work without their last month's pay.

It was impossible to "drift" without them. The mine was unsafe and liable to cave without the support of the big timbers. Sinclair was confident that once through this wall of stone which they had struck in the lower level he would find again the rich ledge which had suddenly stopped 200 feet above. Then wages would be paid with interest.

To Mason, the owner of the adjoining mine, he had said: "Any darn fool knows that a high grade of lead ledge isn't going to stop off short, as though cut in two with a saw, unless old nature's a spam and in twining things about given this mine a chance to wedge itself in."

And now as he swung on down the steep trail he met Mason coming up. "Things have come to a crisis there, I hear," said the latter, nodding his head in the direction of the mine, "and I'd like to talk to you about it before you go down."

"The miners will not work without the protection of the timbers. I believe you are nearer through that slip than you realize. I was down in the drift today, and the character of the rock is changing. It's quite possible that one more day's work would bring you to the quartz, but the men have quit and you are helpless. What I want to propose is that you let me go down there and work for two or three days. No, no," as Sinclair raised his hand to protest: "it's all right. There is less danger of a cave-in with only one drill at work. Let me try it for a couple of days anyway."

"It's exactly what I would do myself if I was equal to it," said Sinclair, "but it's a big thing for me to accept from you, Mason. If anything went wrong!"

"Nonsense! It won't go wrong. It's only giving me a chance to prove I am right. And no one need know what I am doing. I'd like rather you would not speak of it, particularly to Helen, just a notion. And now I'd like to begin this work tonight."

Sinclair simply grasped his hand. Then together they strode down to the mine.

Everything was quiet. The pounding of the stamps had ceased. The only sign of activity was in the engine room, where the engineer was, as usual, pumping the water out of the shaft. Sinclair motioned to him. The huge "bucket" raised the water from the shaft. They stepped well on to the center, holding to the rope, and began their descent. Down, and on, in different levels, they were swallowed up in inky blackness, the bucket glided noiselessly on the only sound being the drip-dripping of water which permeated through the timbers lining the shaft.

At last they came to a standstill 1400 feet below. Sinclair reached over and pressed a button at the side of the shaft, and the entire tunnel was ablaze with electric light, stretched along its roof.

The two men traversed the entire length of the tunnel to the end of the "stop," where the miners had ceased work a few hours before. Sinclair helped Mason to get the Burleigh into position, and then, saying he himself would remain at the engine through the night in case Mason would help, he walked through to the shaft and signaled to be hoisted above.

Mason worked until early morning, set off his lights and went home for a few hours' rest. Returning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he saw that his work of the night before had uncovered rich lead-bearing quartz. He clipped off a piece and put it in his pocket, and then, intensely excited, he crushed the car filled with the quartz, and the slate, along the track to the prospector, where an enormous bulkhead support was being built with the "waste."

Mason deposited his load on the "dump" and turned to push back when he heard an appalling roar, but only for a fraction of a second, then a tremendous crash, and he felt himself buried with terrific force against the bulkhead, and all was black.

Up on the hill at the Sinclair cottage Helen had just returned from her ride, but she lingered, chatting with her father and feeling Susan's heavy lumps of sugar. Suddenly they heard a dull, muffled boom.

Sinclair turned ghastly white as he exclaimed: "My God—a cave!" "Oh, dad, thank heaven the mine quit! There's no one in the mine!" "But there is!" said the girl, as Helen Sinclair as he rapidly lightened the girl's Susan's saddle. "He thought he could bore through that wall himself. He's been down since yesterday. He asked me not to tell you anything."

And the old man sprang into the ad-

die like a boy of sixteen and dashed down the steep trail.

Here he came to the lower step of the porch. Mason was to do this thing for her father—Mason, whom she had damned and treated with scant courtesy.

Her father's words. "He asked me not to tell you," she quivered with indignation. "He asked me not to tell you," she quivered with indignation.

And now—oh, she could not bear it! She gave a cry, and then she ran and ran swiftly down the trail.

When she reached the mine the pale population of the camp had gathered in excited groups about the foot of the shaft. Sinclair, ready to make the first trip down, would permit no one to go with him. Slowly the engineer lowered the old man down the shaft.

The time seemed an eternity, particularly to the tall, slim girl who stood motionless and white apart from the crowd, her eyes strained to catch the slightest vibration of the signal wire. At last came two short jerks—the signal to hoist quickly. A great sob came from the girl.

"It's no use, my friends," Sinclair said, with his eyes on Helen. "The cave began in the 800 foot level, and has continued everything as far as the crosset."

"But the manhole, dad!" came through Helen's white lips.

"There is only one chance in a million that Mason was at that end of the crosset. But if he was he would by this time have made his way through the north drift to the foot of the manhole, and then think of the climb—hundreds of feet!"

Sinclair led the way, and the anxious crowd moved on toward the north end of the claim, where now existed the only egress from the lower level.

"But, after all," said Mr. Howells, with his gentle smile, "literary fame is not so very highly regarded by the people as you might remember when I was in San Remo some years ago. I saw in a French newspaper a notice that bears upon this question."

"It was a notice inserted by a rat-trap maker of Lyons, and it said: 'To Whom It May Concern—M. Pierre Loti, of Lyons, inventor of his automatic rat trap, begs to state that he is not the same person, and that he has nothing in common with one Pierre Loti, a writer.'—Washington Star."

Externally or internally, it is good. When applied externally by brush rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat, soothe the inflamed coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

"Do you think this bathing suit will shrink when we get into the water?" "If it does I'll buy you out."

"Rat me out?" "Sure, if that suit gets any smaller you'll be arrested."

Supposing the Ax Had Fallen! Some years ago an inquisitive medical student, while examining a gentleman in a big water tub in London, took it into his head that the sort of yoke which fits down on the shoulders of the criminal to hold him in his place would not be objectionable to a person who struggled.

His curiosity on that point led him to watch till the piece was empty, when he slipped it on and fastened it, putting down the yoke. He soon found, however, that he was quite unable to lift it, and it at once flashed into his mind that the slave was supposed to have his neck might be firmly fixed to it would fail, as it should, with a touch.

He was afraid to struggle lest the shaking should bring it down and at once deposited his head in the basket of sawdust below him, into which his legs were of necessity steadily looking.

Having stayed some time in this plight, he was overjoyed to hear the approach of a visitor. He slipped it off and pressed a button at the side of the shaft, and the entire tunnel was ablaze with electric light, stretched along its roof.

The two men traversed the entire length of the tunnel to the end of the "stop," where the miners had ceased work a few hours before. Sinclair helped Mason to get the Burleigh into position, and then, saying he himself would remain at the engine through the night in case Mason would help, he walked through to the shaft and signaled to be hoisted above.

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## "A THOROUGH CURE OF ECZEMA"

IS THE TRIBUTE OF A DRUGGIST'S CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Small children with the common skin diseases such as eczema, are pitiable. The constant itch makes them restless and the affected parts, thus hindering the healing process, and worst of all it spreads over the hands and face until it becomes a serious disease.

For such troubles as Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Rashes, Scalds, Burns, etc., there is nothing better than Dr. Chase's Ointment. It immediately stops all itching of painful eruptions and soothes the inflamed parts, thus giving a chance to heal by not being aggravated by scratching. It also takes out all poison, and allows it to heal.

Mr. Wm. Craft, Jr., of Burk's Falls, Ont., writes: "The experience of my little boy. He writes:— 'Our little boy, aged three years, broke out with eczema on his face, hands and back, and we had a terrible time trying to relieve his suffering. It was not until we used Dr. Chase's Ointment that we were able to scratch it. The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment has made a thorough cure, as there has never been any return of this disagreeable ailment.'

From rich and poor alike come tributes of praise for the exceptionally soothing, healing, antiseptic influence of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Sixty cents a box at all dealers, or Edman Bates & Co., Toronto.

Literary Fame. A journalist at a dinner was talking to William Dean Howells about literary fame.

"But, after all," said Mr. Howells, with his gentle smile, "literary fame is not so very highly regarded by the people as you might remember when I was in San Remo some years ago. I saw in a French newspaper a notice that bears upon this question."

"It was a notice inserted by a rat-trap maker of Lyons, and it said: 'To Whom It May Concern—M. Pierre Loti, of Lyons, inventor of his automatic rat trap, begs to state that he is not the same person, and that he has nothing in common with one Pierre Loti, a writer.'—Washington Star."

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## A BURMESE RAT TRAP.

The Rodents Will Eagerly Enter It and Be Caught.

Rats may readily be induced to jump or drop into any receptacle, especially if it affords them adequate concealment. They do this without any lingering suspicion of their inability to reach the only existing outlet when the time for retreat approaches.

On this principle a trap may be readily be designed and are obviously preferable to our rat traps where the animals are numerous.

In Burma, where the rats are a perfect pest, they use a rat trap, which is thus described by a traveler:—

"The common Pegu rat I used was about one and a half or two feet deep and fourteen and fifteen inches broad, and a hole was punched in the shoulder just large enough for a rat to enter."

"There was about six or seven inches of paddy rice in bush in the jar, which was then buried to within about eight inches of the top. The mouth of the jar was then closed with a board and a stone."

"A quantity of old timber joints and straw were in the outhouse and no end of rat holes everywhere were found."

With this contrivance he caught seventy-two rats in one night. "The rats can readily enter, but they cannot escape—London Family Herald."

## A FIREPROOF TREE.

The Chaparro, One of South America's Natural Curiosities.

On the vast plains of Colombia and among the Sierras of America, called the Chaparro, are patches of trees which are the greatest of natural curiosities. They are called the chaparro, which is fireproof.

It is the custom of the Colombian herdsman to clear the ground by means of fire. The Chaparro, which springs up so luxuriantly in these regions after the rainy season, does not even the intense heat of a wildfire destroy the chaparro tree.

It survives the flames to afford a welcome shade in an otherwise treeless country.

It is a small tree, seldom growing to more than twenty feet in height, with a girth of about three feet. It owes its curious immunity from fire to the nature of its bark, thick hard.

The bark lies on the trunk in loose layers, which do not readily consume, but to the more delicate parts of the structure.

The natives believe that this tree grows only where gold is abundant in the soil, and it is certainly so common in auriferous districts.

False Hair. False hair was first regularly worn in England by Queen Elizabeth, who had upward of fifty wigs of different kinds for her private use. After her death a few women adopted the French fashion of wearing wigs, but it was not until the restoration that wigs came to be extensively worn by the sterner sex. These were introduced in the court of Louis XIV., where a natural hair wig was considered sufficiently luxurious for the aristocratic tastes of the times.

The French wig is a corruption of the French perwig. Wigs were originally adopted not as a remedy for baldness, but in the interest of personal cleanliness. The false hair of Egypt, which artificial hair being regarded as a sufficient protection against the heat of the sun. The Romans, on the contrary, wore wigs because they were naturally bald.

What Disturbance Him. Two hunters were making their way across the balance sheet would appear did he give way to dreamland forgetting that his operations originated years ago in the vaguest visions.

"Well, darn a country," he remarked, with feeling, "where they set their creeps up edgewise and hide 'em in the grass."

Dreamers. There was never so much need for real dreamers as there is today. The business man, cutting only for "the beef, his beer and his pew in eternity," will laugh scornfully and want to know the balance sheet would appear did he give way to dreamland forgetting that his operations originated years ago in the vaguest visions.

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## A Feline Firebrand.

A cat in Ireland, started from sleep by the sudden barking of a dog, jumped on the table, overturned the lamp, was drenched with blazing oil, leaped through a window in agonized flight, and set fire to a large barn, the resulting conflagration was disastrous.

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Three Great Rivers. The three rivers which may be regarded from a commercial point of view as the most important in the affairs of the world are those on which the three greatest cities are situated. The Thames, on which London, with its 6,000,000 of people, is located, has a length of 215 miles. The Hudson, at the mouth of which is New York, with 4,000,000 of people is about 217 miles long, while the Seine, on which Paris stands, with her 2,000,000 inhabitants is 407 miles long.

In the cases of infant mortality cholera morbus figures frequently, and it may be said that complaints of cholera morbus are great destroyers of child life. If all mothers would avail themselves of so effective a remedy as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's "Dysentery Cordial" many a little one could be saved. This cordial can be given to the smallest child, and there is no injurious substance in it.

Mrs. Gunson—Contd. do you consider American girls good enough to marry foreign? "The system of matrimony cannot be so choicer—Sunday Magazine.

OAK LAKE MAN CURED. Oak Lake—J. S. Williams has returned from Winnipeg where he was under the surgical care of Dr. F. E. Burnham. He has completely recovered.

"Mamma, is that bay run in the bottle of our table?" "Mercy, no, dear," she replied. "That is mulligan."

"That is mulligan," she replied. "That is mulligan," she replied. "That is mulligan," she replied.

Put it to the test and let your tea pot prove to you that for purity, health and reliability "Sage" is supreme.

A POOR GROCER. Audubon's Lame Attempt to Succeed as a Merchant.

It is not generally remembered that the storied route of Audubon as a naturalist incidentally is due to his failure to establish himself permanently as a Missouri grocery merchant and dealer in the best brands of Kentucky whiskey.

In 1810 he and Ferdinand Rozier of St. Genevieve loaded a keel boat at Louisville, Ky., with 210 barrels of whiskey and groceries and started down the Ohio and Mississippi to St. Genevieve to open a grocery store. The trip was made in the winter, and the streams were so full of ice that the boat was drawn up against the bank and winter quarters were established below Cay Charlevoix.

St. Genevieve was reached after the opening of navigation, the firm of Audubon & Rozier opened their store and did prosperous business. But the business was done by Rozier, for Audubon preferred the woods to the counter and devoted more of his time to shooting and stuffing birds than did to marketing the 310 barrels of Kentucky bourbon or any other groceries. This led to a dissolution of the partnership. On April 11, 1811, Audubon, convinced of his unfitness for business, sold out to Rozier and took up the work for which he was better fitted.

Rozier, who had lived since and from a fourth rate grocer became the great outfitting store. The grocery business which Audubon abandoned grew until finally it "extended throughout all of upper Louisiana."

A Great Financier. Hyzer—"That fellow Jigginsth is certainly an able financier."

Hyzer—"You say that?" "Hyzer—Not long ago he married a penniless orphan, and a week later he got her a position that yields him an income of \$100 a month—Chicago News.

Aims From a Tomb. A remarkable custom which has been uninterruptedly in force for 350 years is yearly observed at Ideford, a secluded parish a few miles from Chichester. It is that of picking up bones from the donor's tomb in the churchyard. The rector and churchwarden stand at one end of the tomb, and the laymen, which they place upon one by one to the other end of the tomb and pick up the money—

"Does he believe in trances?" "No; but of oracles he has access. In the second scene he is severely wounded and he has a doctor issue bulletins between the acts."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house. "Ah, Mr. Depew, you're the very man I am looking for!" exultingly cried a feminine member of the Kanawake Tourist Association. "You must introduce me to the President."

But I don't remember ever having met you, madam," protested the Senator. "I met you when you spoke at Amsterdam, New York."

"Ah!" mused Mr. Depew. "Amsterdam—m. Let me see, now that I was in Amsterdam, you were not born then."

And with a courtly bow Chauncey bowed behind one of his broadest smiles.

PREPARED

You Won't Mind Warm Weather

If you eat Shredded Wheat. It does not clog the system, or tax the digestive machinery. Shredded Wheat is easily and quickly digested by the most delicate stomach.

Try it with fresh fruits for a week and note results. Sold by all grocers.

There are nettles everywhere, but the smooth, green grasses are more common still—Mrs. Brown.

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THE ironing of black goods requires particular care and particular starch—con-

Celluloid Starch gives a glossy stiffness and preserves which may be true and some- tablespoonfuls to a quart of cold water and add a little boiling water. Stir clear. For mourning gowns, skirts, delicate lace, etc., the results will be excellent.

Write for a large FREE sample. Ask your grocer for

## Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking.

The Standard Starch Works, Ltd., London, Ontario.

The scientists are finding out many things about ancient nations, some of which may be true and some not. Inference is often advanced as fact. Guesses grow into possibilities, and possibilities into probabilities and probabilities into certainty. Dr. M. G. Kyle tells a story which illustrates one method of argument. An Assyriologist boasted to an Egyptologist that the Assyrians understood electric telegraphy long before the Egyptians did. "Oh," said the other, "we have not found a scrap of wire in Egypt, therefore we know the Egyptians understood wireless telegraphy."—Home Herald.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of ready habit, medicine is of little account, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-of-the-mill system cannot be effective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

"Ma, why don't you keep out of the parlor? Things are running smoothly now."

Put it to the test and let your tea pot prove to you that for purity, health and reliability "Sage" is supreme.

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It is not generally remembered that the storied route of Audubon as a natural





## To Our Patrons and Friends

Call and see us in our

LARGE, EXTENDED

## SHOWROOM

We have just opened up a Carload of FURNITURE, including Kitchen Cabinets, and a nice assortment of Upholstered Fancy Rockers and Leather Goods. Call in and get prices. If you do not want to buy now, you will later.

## Taber Furniture Co.

## TABER LANDS FOR SALE

Known as the C.Y. Ranch Lands

I will sell any of the following quarter or half-sections as stated below for the price of \$12.50 per acre; \$4.50 an acre cash, \$1.50 per acre say January, 1909, and \$1.00 per acre each year thereafter until paid for, with interest at 6% per annum:

Section	Range	West of
West 1	19	17
West 2	20	17
West 3	19	17
North East 1	20	17
South East 1	20	17
North West 1	21	17
South West 1	21	17
North East 2	21	17
South East 2	21	17
South West 2	16	17
North West 2	18	17
North East 3	16	17
South West 3	16	17
West 4	20	17
East 1	20	17
South East 4	7	17
West 5	7	17
North East 4	5	17
South West 4	22	17
South East 5	22	17
North East 5	7	17
North West 1	7	17
North 2	10	17

## J. J. WHITE,

38, Northumberland Street,  
GUELPH, ONT.

## Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application  
Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance  
W. A. M. Bell, co. editor and manager

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908

Some men walk as if they needed glasses, and some others walk as if they had taken too many.

An exchange says: "Once more the green apple season is at hand when a boy requires a lot of experience that will be funny to relate when he gets to be a man." It is only a question of a little time till the boys of Southern Alberta will have the green apple experience and, we believe, odd folk too.

The Belgians are an economical people. The Belgian railway authorities have ordered that all newspapers left in carriages shall be carefully collected and used for making the cardboard for tickets. What extravagance exists in Taber in sweeping and throwing paper on the streets to be carried away with the wind!

It is poor satisfaction for a few farmers to spend their time and money in an endeavor to destroy the noxious weeds on their farms when their neighbors give no attention to the weeds whatever. There are fields in the vicinity of Taber that have been ploughed in order to destroy the weeds. We used the word ploughed. This is a mistake. A bunch of hogs would have made as good a piece of work rooting. Some of the weeds have been cut, but there are sufficient Russian thistles left to ripen to seed down thousands of acres. It is a shame that these destructive Russian thistles should be so carelessly treated. The trouble is not confined to the country alone. The streets and lots in the town of Taber require to be looked after and the authorities should see that all noxious weeds are gathered and burned at once.

## Crops Are Excellent

Mr. C. R. Williamson  
Homestead Inspector

## SPEAKS OF THE TABER DISTRICT

C. R. Williamson of Lethbridge, homestead inspector, spent a few days here this week looking after homesteads in this vicinity. Mr. Williamson travels over a very large portion of Southern Alberta and he tells us that one of the finest crops of fall wheat he has seen is that grown by a Mr. Nelson on section 5, six miles south of Taber. His crop will easily yield 45 bushels to the acre. In speaking of the fall wheat generally he says it will nearly all grade No. 1 hard. Mr. Williamson is a firm believer in the future of Southern Alberta as the greatest wheat producing section in Canada. In no case where the land has been properly cultivated does he know of a poor crop. He says that the hard times of the past year has been of untold benefit to the homesteaders. They have had to go onto their homesteads, and as a result they have done considerable work breaking and preparing their land for crop. The acreage of fall wheat sown this year will be fully three times as great as last year. Even with the present large acreage under crop there is comparatively a small percentage of the country under cultivation. With the way settlers have been coming in there will be a vast change in the appearance of the district in the next two or three years. What is now raw prairie will be turned into immense fields of golden grain.

## Wins a Ton of Coal

Successful Contestants in the Recent Competition of Canada West Coal Company

The large block of Canada West coal, mined by the Canada West Coal Co. of Taber, Alberta, exhibited by them at the Winnipeg and Calgary fairs, receiving first prize, was weighed on the city scales and found to contain 9,380 lbs. There was a keen contest as to the weight of this block of coal, which measured 6 x 4 x 4 feet. About 15,000 guesses were made, only one being correct, that of B. V. White, Lyleton, Man., who is the winner of one ton of coal offered by the mining company for the first correct guess. The Winnipeg agents, D. E. Adams Coal Co., also offered one ton to the first and one ton to the last nearest correct guesses received. It was fortunate that this contest was not for the first and last correct guess as there were none made. The nearest was Mrs. J. Hooper, 183, Walnut Street, 9,401 lbs., and J. Albert Hand of the Manitoba Agricultural College, 9,401 lbs., which entitles each of them to one ton of coal. Canada West coal is the best grade of coal for kitchen use, also for furnaces, including the heating of large blocks, owing to the fact that it is clean, being free from soot, and thus overcomes the city smoke by-law.

## A Strange Garment

"My dear," announced a lady whose husband had acquired a fortune rather suddenly, "I believe you ought to get a coat-of-arms." "Non-sense," replied the man, whose wealth was considerably in excess of his education, "I've already got more clothes than I know what to do with!"

## The British Empire

A mass of information, which will bring a feeling of pride to every Briton, is contained in the statistical abstract for this British Empire which was published recently.

The total population of the empire is 387,991,000 and the total area 11,323,000 square miles, the figures being made up as follows:

United Kingdom: Population, 44,101,000; square miles, 121,000. India: Population, 291,317,000; square miles, 1,767,000. Other colonies and possessions: Population, 49,570,000; square miles, 9,435,000.

Canada has an area of 3,745,574 square miles and a population of 5,983,558; while Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, has a population of 4,129,828.

Thus, while the United Kingdom has a population of 364.5 men to the square mile, Australia numbers 1.5 to the same area.

## EMPIRE'S LARGEST CITIES.

Cities in the British Empire with a population (in 1906) above half a million are:

London County	4,757,218
Calcutta	955,926
Bombay	983,000
Glasgow	847,584
Liverpool	746,144
Manchester (not Salford)	643,148
Birmingham	553,155
Madras	548,974
Sydney	538,800
Melbourne	526,400

The full value of the foreign and inter-imperial trade of the empire amounts to £1,526,018,000. This huge volume of trade is made up as follows:

Foreign trade	£1,129,778,000
Inter-imperial trade	396,240,000

How overwhelming is the preponderance of British shipping may be judged from the following table of vessels entered and cleared in the United Kingdom from and to all British colonies and possessions in 1906:

Entered	Tons	Cleared	Tons
British	6,914,896	6,998,979	
Norwegian	267,902	199,248	
German	194,211	182,191	
French	46,397	86,010	

Other countries make up a grand total of 7,592,521 tons entered and cleared.

## Had the Baby But Not Money

A Mrs. Mills of Frenchtown, near Fernie, had a baby and a husband containing sixty-five dollars on Saturday, August 1st. On that day a fire was raging, and she gave the baby and the bag to a Frenchman to hold while she tried to get some of her property out of the house. She came back for her belongings. The Frenchman gave her back the baby, but couldn't understand what she meant when she asked him for the bag containing the money. The police are now helping her to locate both.

## Church Services

St. Theodore Church.—Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7.30 p.m.; Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sun. in each month and 8.30 a.m. on third Sunday in the month.

Knox Church.—Morning service at 11 a.m., followed by Sunday School and Bible Class. Evening service, 7.30. Wednesday Congregational Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.—Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m.—Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

## Crimea Veteran Dead

Wm. Parker Expired in District Jail at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, Ont., August 10th.—William Parker, an eighty-year-old veteran of the Crimean war, died in district jail here on Saturday last. He was homeless and friendless, and, being unable to work, was committed as a vagrant. The jury, which inquired into his death, returned a verdict of death from natural causes and recommended that the government provide a home in this part of Northern Ontario where such individuals would be taken care of without having to end their lives behind prison walls.

## Grain Competition

W. S. Fairfield was judge of the standing grain competition for the district of Carlisle. Mr. Fairfield went down Monday and returned Wednesday night.

The following are his awards:—

ALBERTA RED.	
1st	Thos. H. Woolford.
2nd	D. E. Harris.
3rd	S. M. Woolf.
SPRING WHEAT.	
1st	S. M. Woolf.
2nd	J. W. Woolf.
OATS.	
1st	S. M. Woolf.
2nd	A. W. Ritchie.
3rd	J. W. Woolf.

## Demand for Higher Duties on Woollens

(From the Huron Signal.)

The woollen industry is all right, but some of the incapables who are managing woollen factories should get out of the business. The demand upon the government for increased protection is a painful display of their lack of resource and business ability. Other people are having their troubles in this time of commercial depression, but they are not running to the government for relief.

The duty on woollen goods averages 30 per cent. On woollens imported from Germany the duty comes to nearly 50 per cent., but the preferential tariff on British goods brings the average down to about 30. For the same goods that the foreign manufacturer must sell at \$1.00 the Canadian manufacturer gets \$1.30. If, with this generous measure of encouragement, he cannot make ends meet, it is time for him to improve his methods of manufacture or confess that he is a failure. There is a limit to the patience of the consumer in the paying of protection prices.

## Steamer Premier Burned

Selkirk, Man., August 10th.—The steamer Premier, Captain Stevens of Selkirk, was burned to the water's edge at Warren's Landing on Thursday morning last. Six of the passengers and two of the crew failed to make their escape and were burned with the boat. The docks, freezers and several buildings in the immediate vicinity were burned. The fire started in the hold of the boat near the engine room and gained such rapid headway that escape was cut off for many of those aboard. The loss is roughly estimated at \$54,000, only partially insured.

The steep tipple destroyed by fire will be rebuilt at Hosmer at once.

There is a great demand for carpenters at Fernie and Wm. McAllister, Everett Miller, Geo. Robinson and Wm. Johnson left for there Tuesday morning.

## Educate Children By Empire Views

Novel Idea Is About To Be Put Into Practice in the Dominion to Teach the Young.

Ottawa, Ont., August 6th.—The Colonial Office of the British Empire has inaugurated a scheme which has for its object the supplying of the schools of the empire with views designed to promote in each part of the empire accurate knowledge of other parts. The Canadian end of this valuable enterprise is now under way. The idea was first broached in the Old Country when the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was colonial secretary and he naturally regarded it with favor. An influential committee representative of the Colonial Office, Indian Government, the Victoria League, and several private and semi-private societies was formed, with Lord Meath, the well-known advocate of military training for laics, as chairman. The other members were H. J. MacKinder, at that time director of the School of Economics, London, and Prof. Michael Sager, the well-known British educationist. After giving the matter serious consideration the committee decided that information of the sort proposed would be best conveyed by accurate and comprehensive views, and that, if anything really helpful was to be accomplished, it could only be by some well systematized plan of action.

## START MADE.

The first start was made in the crown colonies of the east, which undertook to introduce lantern slides teaching about Great Britain in the schools. The slides were prepared by Mr. MacKinder, reader of geography in Oxford University and the author of "Britain and British Seas." Lectures were prepared to accompany the visual instruction.

Later on the Indian Government took the matter up and instituted lantern teaching in every province of that country, the lectures being translated into the various languages spoken in India. The West Indies, West Africa and other crown colonies followed suit. More recently the problem of accurately representing the colonies to the school children of the mother country has been taken up, and in this connection the great difficulty was the lack of funds. Fortunately the Princess of Wales became interested in the enterprise, her attention having been drawn to it as the result of a lecture by Mr. MacKinder.

## FUND RAISED.

Through the efforts of Her Royal Highness a Princess of Wales fund of some \$20,000 was raised to cover the preliminary cost. It was decided to engage a competent artist and send him through the whole empire—one who would apply exactly the same principles of treatment to each country of the empire. The artist chosen for this important work was A. Hugh Fisher, who first exhibited at the Royal Academy when twenty years of age and who has studied under the best masters and is a member of the Royal Society of Painters.

Mr. Fisher has already visited many of the crown colonies of the east and has produced a set of photographs of the regions visited, also color sketches. A set which will shortly be issued to show to the Princess of Wales will be available throughout the empire at the cost of production.

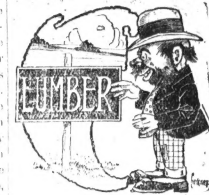
Mr. Fisher will now spend some time in Canada. He has been here several days planning his campaign. He is going west at once to see the prairie harvest and the Rockies. Then he will come east for the autumn and visit the fruit districts. While in Ottawa Mr. Fisher met Mr. MacKinder, editor of the series, who is at present in Canada on his own account. Mr. Fisher hopes to produce uniform coherent sets of views of the whole empire which could be used with beneficial effect in the schools of Canada as well as those of England.

Established since the flood and up-to-date ever since

## Depew & Veale

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P.O. Box 262 - Taber, Alberta



DON'T TRAMP ALL OVER, but follow the sign that leads to this yard. It is the best place we know of to buy lumber for a fence, hen-roop, barn or house.

SEASONED LUMBER, kiln-dried, the best to be had and at lowest prices is what we offer merchant, farmer or banker. Get lumber here and your buildings will stand the ravages of time, and will be the kind you can point to and be proud of.

Rogers-Cunningham  
Lumber Co., Ltd.  
J. F. GLAYSHER  
LOCAL MANAGER

R. A. VanOrman  
CONTRACTOR, BUILDER.  
All work guaranteed in every way.  
Estimates given on all classes of buildings.

For Verne Building Lots and a limited amount of Farm Land on the  
Johnson Addition,  
Near the Canada West Coal Co.'s Mine, Taber,  
S.E.R.

AARON JOHNSON  
FRANK JOHNSON, Agent  
EASY TERMS

THOS. IRVINE  
GENERAL MERCHANT

Fresh, clean stock of groceries and dry goods always on hand.  
MINOT, ALBERTA.

Canada West  
Coal & Coke Co., Ltd

Best Coal on the market

and a good steam producer for Stationary Boilers

Taber, Alberta

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds. Fish in season, butter, lard and fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co



## A Question Of Spex

Do your eyes tire easily?  
Do your eyes burn?  
Does the type become blurred in reading?  
Do you suffer from frontal headaches?  
If So, YOU NEED GLASSES.  
Our Optical Parlors are well equipped for your needs.

## Westlake's JEWELLERY AND STATIONERY Store

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908

## LOCALS

Bullock Bros. have 300 acres ready and will sow their winter wheat next week.

Try a dish of our ice cream, it is made from pure cream.—Taber Bakery. 18-1f

W. H. Baldrey is attending the and Lodge meeting of the I.O.O.F. at Calgary.

It is said that the Lethbridge gas borers are down 1,803 feet without any sign of gas.

The refreshing rain of Tuesday afternoon has revived the vegetable crops. It was just the thing for the early sown winter wheat.

During the past summer hundreds of acres have been prepared for fall wheat and many of the farmers are now busy seeding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lily Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong of Ottawa, Ont., to Dr. Chas. Saunders of Magrath, Alta.

Harvesting is now in full swing. Most of the fall wheat is cut, and spring wheat and oats are about ready for the reaper. The crops are simply immense.

C. E. Moo, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, returned Thursday night from his old home, Sherbrook, Que., where he spent a very pleasant holiday.

The tax rate for the town of Carleton has been struck as follows:—7½ mills for school purposes, 4½ mills for debentures and 12½ mills for municipal purposes, making a total rate of 23 mills.

Threshing is now quite general. On Wednesday I. B. Roberts started to thresh his big field of wheat, as did also Peter Hammer. The grain is first class in quality and the yield is all that could be desired.

The sympathy of all is extended to Bishop R. A. VanOrman and Mrs. VanOrman in the loss of their little eleven months' old daughter, Vera, which took place Thursday last. She was interred on Friday morning.

Mr. Robert They, manager of the Carleton Mercantile Co. for the past number of years, has severed his connection with the above firm and will probably move to Taber. The management is now in the hands of Mr. Hugh Brown.—Alberta Star.

Hundreds of acres of land have been put into first-class condition during the summer and many of the farmers already have their winter wheat sown. Some have been delayed on account of not being able to get seed, but this trouble is now at an end since threshing has started.

We understand the Taber Kangaroo basketball team has received a challenge from the Stirling team and that the game will be played here soon, the date not being fixed yet. Since Calgary's defeat Stirling is the only place that has had the nerve to mention basketball to Taber. A good game may be looked for.

Mr. W. J. Walker of Vancouver, B.C., president and general manager of the British American Live Stock Association, Limited, was in town Tuesday and gave the Free Press a pleasant call. The company insures all kinds of live stock against death from any cause. We understand he is appointing a local agent in town. Mr. Walker is a brother of Mr. F. A. Walker, member for Victoria riding in the Alberta Government.

R. J. Ayres was a Medicinal Hat visitor to town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hammond of Fernie are visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kenney Red Deer guests in town Monday.

Good general servant wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. V. H. Lang.

H. W. Hogarth, bricklayer and stonemason; left last night for Fernie.

Mr. B. M. Jones of the law firm of Conybeare & Jones, Lethbridge, was in town yesterday on business.

Mr. Hoaglin's store at Burdett was broken into last week and some cash and over \$100 worth of goods taken.

Mr. McWhinney left for Fernie Saturday morning to assist in the carpenter work in rebuilding, the town.

A. F. Krapfel, manager of the Elko Lumber Co., Elko, B.C., was in town Monday in the interests of his firm.

The Medicine Hat Times says that a big prairie fire has been raging southwest of Bow Island, started by an overturned lamp.

Those who neglect or refuse to cut their weeds should be dealt with at once by the inspector and, if need be, by the higher authorities.

Rev. D. Jones returned home early this week from Calgary, where he had been attending a meeting of the synod of the English Church.

Mr. William Snier of Sherbrooke, Que., inspector of the Eastern Townships Bank, was in town Wednesday and inspected the branch here.

FOR SALE.—160 acres coal-land in famous Taber district; mine ready to ship coal; seam, three feet. For particulars apply Taber Free Press. 26-2f

The Guild of St. Theodore's Church will hold a lawn social on the church grounds Thursday evening, 18th inst., beginning at seven o'clock.

That business is increasing generally is evidenced by the increases to the staff at the station. Mr. A. Robinson has been put on as day operator in order to give Station Agent S. B. Mitchell more time to attend to his increasing duties.

Mrs. Axford and Miss Munro, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Munro, left Wednesday morning for their homes at Brandon. All will be pleased to learn that Miss Munro intends to return in September and will start a class in music.

The first load of Alberta Red winter wheat was brought into town Wednesday. Mr. P. Hammer is busy threshing his fine crop and we understand has already sold considerable of his wheat for seed. The wheat is of a very fine sample and will grade No. 1 hard.

A quiet wedding was solemnized Monday evening at the Presbyterian manse, when Mr. E. R. Vickery, merchant of this town, and Miss Kate Grace Harvey of Plymouth, England, were united in marriage by Rev. J. R. Munro, B.D. The Free Press joins their many friends in extending most hearty congratulations.

Mr. W. A. Aubin has purchased Fred Herscher's interests in the Palace. We understand the hotel will now be run by the Palace Hotel Co., Limited, with Mr. McBrayne as manager. Mr. Aubin tells us that it is the intention of the company to have the hotel brick veneered in the near future when it will present a very fine appearance.

Mr. J. Huntrods, who has been spending a few weeks here visiting his son, Mr. E. Huntrods, left Tuesday morning for his home in Cumberland, Eng. We understand he purposes spending a few weeks in the East before setting sail. He tells us he had a most pleasant visit to Taber. Some twenty years ago he visited Canada and made a trip out through Alberta, and he says that it is most astonishing how things have changed in the country has made. He always had faith in Southern Alberta, but after seeing what he has been privileged to see this summer he tells us there is no finer country under the sun for the growing of fall wheat.

## SNOW BLINDNESS.

The Way This Terrible Affliction Affects Its Victims.

Snow blindness is an affliction little known through description, though not very difficult to describe, for here the strongest adjectives need few qualifications. The pain does not follow immediately upon the straining which seems to be its cause. After a long day of haze the traveler finds when he gets into camp that his eyes are a little itchy and that they water if he comes too near a fire or any source of heat. Later they feel as if there were a trace of smoke in the tent, then that if a grain or two of sand had got under the eyelids and finally as if the eye sockets were filled with sandpaper. Every movement of the eye causes pain, and then the pains begin to come without a provoking roll of the eye-ball. At first there is a dull ache, growing gradually sharper until toward morning of a sleepless night it throbs through the eyes every few seconds, with twinges comparable to, but not equalled by, the shooting pains of toothache. It is the only affliction with the pain of which the ordinary Eskimo cries out. The severity of the attack diminishes toward the end of the first twenty-four hours. For the larger part of that time the sufferer usually keeps his feet, moaning and occasionally crying out sharply, lying on his face, with both hands covering his closed eyes to keep out the faintest possible light. On the second or perhaps third day he is able to travel, but is very nearsighted and sees everything double. In a week or so, if the weather is lazy or he has no goggles, the same individual may have another attack, but the first attack of the year is the most severe apparently. Every attack weakens the eyes and predisposes to further attacks, which—at least the Eskimos believe—finally lead to total blindness, an affliction rather common among the Eskimos.

Keeping the eyes from strain and, if possible, focusing them continually on some dark object, such as a black dog in one's train, is believed by the natives to be the chief safeguard. The same view is held by many of the royal-northern mounted police, whose duties within the arctic and on the plains of the northwest frequently expose them to snow blindness. Nothing perhaps could more clearly bring out the trying nature of the affliction than the fact that one or more suicides among the policemen on spring duty in the northwest are attributed to inability to bear the pain of snow blindness. Occasionally the police employ the amusing but apparently rather effective device of pinning their nose black and trying to focus the eyes upon it. The type of nose may have something to do with the effectiveness of this scheme.—St. Vancouver in Harper's Magazine.

## Why We Sleep.

The well known explanation that the dullness of the atmosphere in a church is the cause of sleepiness in members of the congregation is, according to the Revue Scientifique (Paris), "insufficient." If this hypothesis were tenable, argues our authority, it is manifest that the congregation, or those members of it who react readily to a soporific agent, would go to sleep before the sermon began. Now, it is notorious that the sleeping is done during the sermon. The true explanation is that the auditor unconsciously hypnotizes himself or herself by concentrating the gaze for a long period on a single object, whether the countenance of the preacher or the pulpit or what not. The more desperate the effort to heed the sermon the surer this effect of self hypnosis. Those who sleep during the sermon are consequently the very members of a congregation who are entitled to the highest praise for their conscientious effort to follow the words of the preacher.—Current Literature.

## One System That Won.

"He who breaks the bank today will be broken by the bank tomorrow," was a favorite saying of M. Blanc, founder of the casino at Monte Carlo. There have been many systems that were called infallible invented for the purpose of breaking the bank from the D'Alembert to the Rosslyn and Labouchere, but only one of them all has ever given the keepers of the bank a moment's real anxiety. This was the discovery of a keen eyed old lady who observed that if the cropper spun with certain numbers opposite him certain other numbers inevitably won. As a matter of fact, it was all very simple. The roulette wheel had become warped and was not quite round and thus invariably stuck at easily ascertainable figures. This little discovery put 300,000 francs into the pockets of the old lady and her accomplices before M. Blanc bought the secret for 70,000 francs.—Westminster Gazette.

## Some German Composers.

In answer to a correspondent "Mentel" gives a list showing the "creativity" of some German composers. Franz Abt, according to the figures published, "created 2,610 compositions, of which 1,079 were choruses, 108 operas and 1,343 songs. Johann Sebastian Bach is credited with 1,102 compositions, of which 225 were for the organ and 611 were choruses. Haydn's compositions are placed at 429; Brahms, 338; Handel, 307; Beethoven, 255; Mozart, when he was thirty-five years old, had written 620 compositions; Raff., 610; Schubert, thirty-one years old, 701; Schumann, forty-six years old, 671. When we except Czerny and Diabelli, who wrote for pedagogical purposes, Mozart and Schubert rank highest for prolific work. The statistician did not consider in his list the compositions intended for the stage.

## News in Brief

The World's News Boiled Down for Busy Readers

Robert Allan was drowned at Kewatim.

Robert McGillivie was hurried to death at Montreal.

Dawson McDonald was drowned at Portage la Prairie.

Eight were killed by the explosion of a boiler at York, Pa.

Winnipeg carmen were winners at St. Catharines, Ont.

William Paul, under sentence of death at Kenora, attempted to kill himself.

The strike of Canadian Pacific mechanics is rapidly developing into an endurance test.

Russia has been notified that unskilled workers, except farmers, are not wanted in Canada.

A survey party is to leave Winnipeg this week to work on the projected line of railway to Hudson Bay.

Sir A. P. Pelletier has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec. His duties commence on September 15th.

Cardston is taking a vote on a by-law on August 24th to exempt the Cardston Milling Co. from taxes for a term of ten years.

Fines totalling \$910 were imposed by the police magistrate on fourteen Hamilton, Ont., hotelmen who were charged with selling liquor after hours.

Ontario will establish a permanent information bureau on the Strand, London. The office will probably be located in the new C.P.R. building there.

Statistics of the number of persons condemned to death at St. Petersburg between Jan. 1st and July 1st, according to the Rech, show 876, an average of five daily.

Earl Dudley, governor-general of Australia, passed through Winnipeg on Saturday evening on his way back to Australia after having visited the tercentenary celebration at Quebec.

The Canadian government has refused to suspend operation of the alien labor law at the request of railways and construction contractors who desire to take advantage of the labor situation in the United States.

Mr. Joseph Hicks, solicitor, of Macleod, has been struck from the list. It appears that the charge is that he retained the money of a client. Mr. Hicks made a defence, but the Court did not consider it sufficient and he was therefore struck from the list.

J. Gunn & Sons, who have been doing the concrete work for the big C.P.R. bridge at Lethbridge, have secured the contract for the substructure of the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge across the Pembina River west of Edmonton. The bridge will be 230 feet high and 1,000 feet long.

G. D. Plunkett of Pincher Creek has met with an accident which has placed him hors de combat for a while. A pony he was riding fell on him and afterwards stepped on him. No bones were broken, but the left shoulder was injured to a degree which will necessitate carrying the arm in a sling for ten days or so.

COME AND SEE OUR NEW LINE OF

## Men's and Boy's Summer Suits

FOR DOMINION DAY

**\$15.00 SUITS for Only \$7.75**  
**\$5.00 Boys' Suits from \$3.75**

We have Bargains to offer in all kinds of Dry Goods  
Our Groceries are Fresh and Clean

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## Mountains and Lakes

Eastern Man Wanted Strange Combination on Quarter Section

A gentleman from the Eastern States evidently holds a unique opinion of the climatic and surface conditions of Manitoba, for recently the land department received a letter asking for information. It stated that the writer had decided to combine pleasure with his agricultural pursuits and wanted to buy a quarter section of Manitoba land. He wanted a piece of land that had a lake on one corner of it in which fishing was good, and would like one which in the opposite direction had a mountain crossing it so that he would not have to go far for game. So far as can be learned sulphur springs and champagne baths were not mentioned. The quarter section has not been located.

The Allan Liner Hesperian crossed from Canada to Clyde in 6 days and 8 hours, breaking all the records.

A despatch from Brockville, Ont., says: "Mrs. Wm. Bennett died in Oxford on Friday, Aug. 7th, aged 103. She lived on a farm since 1841 and was a cousin of Sir John A. Macdonald."

The farm residence of Mr. S. A. Spenser, five miles southeast of Macleod, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last by the explosion of a lamp. Total amount of damage was about \$3,500, partly covered by insurance.

Trivett: "Did you hear of the dreadful revenge Frothingham took on Miss Dinsling when she refused his proposal?"—Dicer: "What was it?"—He married her mother, who was a widow; and now he won't let a man come to the house to see his step-daughter."





## NASAL CATARRH

## PRODUCES DEAFNESS

## RELIEF IN PE-RU-NA

Mr. R. J. Arless, 401 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Quebec, is an old gentleman of wide acquaintance, having served thirty-eight years in the General Post Office of Montreal, a record which speaks for itself. Concerning his use of Peru-na, see letter given below.

## HAUNTS OF THE EAGLE

## Breeding in Wildest Regions of Scotch Highlands.

Although breeding in the wildest and most exposed regions of the Scotch Highlands, the golden eagle is one of our first birds to commence nesting operations, and as early as the middle of January the birds are collecting material to repair the old eyrie, or else to build a new one in a conspicuous place.

This year, says a writer in the Scotsman, after a very frosty New Year, the weather suddenly changed for the better on Jan. 8, and on that day was noted a pair of eagles soaring round their eyrie. In revisiting the locality on April 17 the keeper informed us that he had seen the hen bird sitting nearly three weeks previously, and had also seen the cock bird alight on the top of the rock on which the eyrie is situated. This particular eyrie is very cunningly placed and cannot be reached without the aid of a rope—in fact, it is impossible even to see the eggs from any point of vantage. The morning on which we visited the eagle at her home was exceptionally fine, with a cloudless sky and very warm atmosphere. We had no fears as to the results of the eyrie's absence from her eggs. We had hoped to obtain a snapshot of her as she rose from the nest, and until within a few yards of the eyrie, and then she alighted immediately, and as we could not actually see into the nest we surmised that the hen was off feeding. Just as we were on a dangerous part of the cliff, however, and in such a position that the use of the camera was an impossibility, the eagle sailed leisurely off the eyrie, and so we were obliged to photograph was lost for the day. She appeared to be an old bird, judging from the whitened hair coloring, and soared off till a mere speck in the sky. After trying vainly to reach the nest from two points, we made our way to a very old nest of the fork-tailed raven, which has now become quite extinct. The old Scotsman is well known, and it was very interesting to see, although the nest had not been tenanted for 20 years, it was situated in perfect order, as though the bird were still every season.

The district is a nesting haunt of a good number of eagle's allies, so the following day we set out to try to find a few more of the eyries on the other side of the valley. In an ancient fir tree. The weather had completely changed. Instead of the bright sun and warm breeze, we had to fight our way against a strong wind, and we had to ascend a steep hill. We had found a square of snow, and the eyrie occupied, as last year, the old Scotsman is well known, and it was very interesting to see, although the nest had not been tenanted for 20 years, it was situated in perfect order, as though the bird were still every season.

When near the eyrie, the cock bird came sweeping over the brow of the hill, and on seeing us he immediately began to rise again. Higher and higher he sailed, and it was wonderful to see him ascend with wings practically motionless, utilizing the wind in a marvellous way. After some five minutes he had risen to an extraordinary height, and when some passing clouds came within range, he was a good distance above them. By this time he looked no bigger than a hawk, and ultimately became quite invisible, having reached a height of perhaps 3,000 feet. The eyrie was still a tree with a tree with a tree, and as a general rule it will be found that the eagles use a tree for their eyrie, and the old Scotsman is well known, and it was very interesting to see, although the nest had not been tenanted for 20 years, it was situated in perfect order, as though the bird were still every season.

Under a "Gamp." In a wood about 30 miles from London lives an old man who for 20 years has known no other than an umbrella. A newspaper reporter found him seated under a large carriage umbrella amid the pine trees, making ready for his tea. Close by was a permanent packed with miscellaneous goods, including several umbrellas, clothing, etc. The old man, who is an ex-soldier, looked in excellent health. Twenty years ago I took the great snowstorm a few weeks ago I slept soundly, and when I woke up in the morning I was covered with snow many inches deep. But I am never ill. I have not had a day's illness in my life. I have lived a simple, single life, and I have no more worry than that of a man who has no taxes and taxes to pay. I have no wife to bother me, and I have plenty of friends. How I live. Well, all the village people know me, and they provide me with tea and bread. A man does not want much to live on. I am a simple, single happy under my old umbrella.

As new as well as a tailor, and I mend all my clothes. I have several changes of clothing in my 'motor' (referring to the perambulator). I alter things there. I have my bath in the woods and wash my things here. I never interfere with me. I never light a fire, and I never ask my money. When the darkness comes, I put up my big umbrella, make my boots off, put my legs into a sack and cover myself up with cloaking. I tie my perambulator to my legs or arm, and settle down for the night."

Getting Nervous. Mr. Stubbs (reading)—Burglars entered the Van Swell mansion last night and stole the plate.

Mr. Stubbs—Well, do be careful and look all the doors to-night. There is an old blind chimp plate in the kitchen that I wouldn't have stolen for the world.

## Railways Kill An Army Yearly.

## The annual report of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, giving the railroad statistics for the year 1904, shows that there were at the end of the year 297,023 miles of railroad in the United States. Total number of casualties was 94,201, 10,946 having been killed and 84,355 injured. Of those killed 41 were passengers and of the wounded 5,111, or one passenger killed out of every 822,207 carried and one injured out of every 78,523 carried.

The number of passengers reported carried in the year was 715,419,583, income, 20,509,137. The number of miles, or the number of passengers carried one mile, was 21,923,213,526, income, 1,907,449,655. The number of tons of freight carried was 1,305,899,165, income 5,043,842 tons. The ton mileage, or the number of tons carried one mile, was 174,522,089,577. The gross earnings were \$1,975,174,991, income \$742,237,154. The operating expenses were \$1,238,956,253, income \$1,357,401. The number of passengers carried in the year was 715,419,583, income, 20,509,137. The number of miles, or the number of passengers carried one mile, was 21,923,213,526, income, 1,907,449,655. The number of tons of freight carried was 1,305,899,165, income 5,043,842 tons. The ton mileage, or the number of tons carried one mile, was 174,522,089,577. The gross earnings were \$1,975,174,991, income \$742,237,154. The operating expenses were \$1,238,956,253, income \$1,357,401. 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